

## NOTES ON NEOTROPICAL ARADIDAE II

(HEMIPTERA)

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*Summary.*—The author describes two new genera of the subfamily Mezirinae Oshanin: *Diphyllonotus* n.g., and *Mapiri* n.g., and eight new species respectively: *Diphyllonotus explanatus* n.g., n.sp. (Perú), *Miorrhynchus proseni* n.sp. (Bolivia, Brazil, Perú), *M. bolivianus* n.sp. (Bolivia), *M. championi* n.sp. (Bolivia), *M. brasiliensis* n. sp. (Brazil), *Artagerus martinezi* n. sp. (Bolivia, Perú), *A. plaumanni* n. sp. (Brazil), and *Mapiri paradoxa* n. g., n. sp. (Bolivia). The keys for the species of *Miorrhynchus* Champion and *Artagerus* Stal. are given.

I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Eva Halaszfy, keeper of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian National Museum, Budapest; Messieurs Antonio Martinez and Alberto Prosen, entomologists in Buenos Aires; and Mr. Fritz Plaumann, Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil, by whose kind offices I could examine the material which served me for the preparing of this paper.

**Diphyllonotus**, n.g.<sup>1</sup>

*Head* longer than wide through the eyes; clypeus small, slender, much shorter than the jugae; the latter long, parallel, anteriorly cleft, project far beyond the tip of clypeus; antenniferous tubercles narrow, exteriorly parallel; eyes small, exerted; postocular tubercles robust, adherent to the eyes; the borders behind them are convergent. Antennae long and slender, longer than the head, pronotum and scutellum together; the first segment clavate, the 2d and 3d cylindrical, the 4th fusiform; the 2d the shortest, the 3d the longest. Rostrum short, reaches to the hind border of the rostral groove, the latter is closed posteriorly. *Pronotum* divided into two lobes; antero-lateral borders produced into big, expanded lobes; fore border emarginate, and deeply incised between the collar and expanded parts of the fore lobe. Anterior angles widely rounded and projected forward; exterior borders slightly convex, without lateral notch; posterior angles slightly produced backward, rounded; interlobal furrow distinct. Fore disc with a pit on the median line, and two (1 + 1) rounded callosities laterally of it. Hind disc with dispersed granulation. *Scutellum* triangular, roughly, transversely rugose, and with an elevated median line. *Hemelytrae* reach to the fore border of tergum VII, sometimes are abbreviated, but still composed of a clavus, corium and membrane; the latter with somewhat obliterated, anastomosed veins. *Abdomen* subparallel, posteriorly convergent; the postero-exterior angles of the connexiva not produced, those of segment VII produced into angulated lobes. Spiracles of segments II to V ventral, progressively nearing to the border, those of VI to VIII very small, lateral, and visible from above. The hypopygium small, cordate; genital lobes (VIII) clavate, not expanded. *Scent gland openings* big, elongate. *Legs* long and unarmed.

<sup>1</sup>The second species, *Diphyllonotus brachypterus* Kormilev, 1956, was published in the An. Soc. Cient. Arg.; vol. CLXII, p. 151, figs. 4-5, whereas the description of the genus and its typical species was delayed until now, not dependent on my will.

*Genotype*.—*Diphyllonotus explanatus*, n. sp.

The new genus is allied to *Phyllotingis* Walker, 1873, but differs from it by the subparallel abdomen, without expanded connexiva; normal, fusiform, genital lobes, etc.

***Diphyllonotus explanatus*, n. sp.**

*Male*.—*Head* longer than wide through the eyes (17:13.5); anterior process reaches to  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the first antennal segment; antenniferous tubercles acute, subparallel, reach almost to the tip of the clypeus; postocular tubercle blunt, don't project beyond the outer border of the eyes. The proportions of the antennal segments (1 to 4) are: 11:7:13:11. *Pronotum* shorter than wide across the humeri (17:30); collar rather badly separated from the disc; the real lateral borders of the fore lobe convergent, but the expanded antero-lateral angles give to the pronotum almost a rectangular shape. *Scutellum* shorter than wide at the base (11:13); the median carina tapering toward the tip. *Hemelytrae* without granulation, only the veins of the corium are granulated. *Abdomen* with the segment V narrower than the segments IV and VI, but sometimes this narrowing is not pronounced; the lateral borders of segment VI are parallel anteriorly, then convergent, forming an obtuse angle at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of their length; posterior angles of segment VII almost reach the tip of the hypopygium; tergum VII very short and elevated in the middle; genital lobes slender, almost reaching the tip of the hypopygium. *Color*: yellow to ochre-yellow, with some darker spots.

Total length 6.0 mm.; width of the pronotum 1.9 mm.; width of the abdomen 2.3 mm.

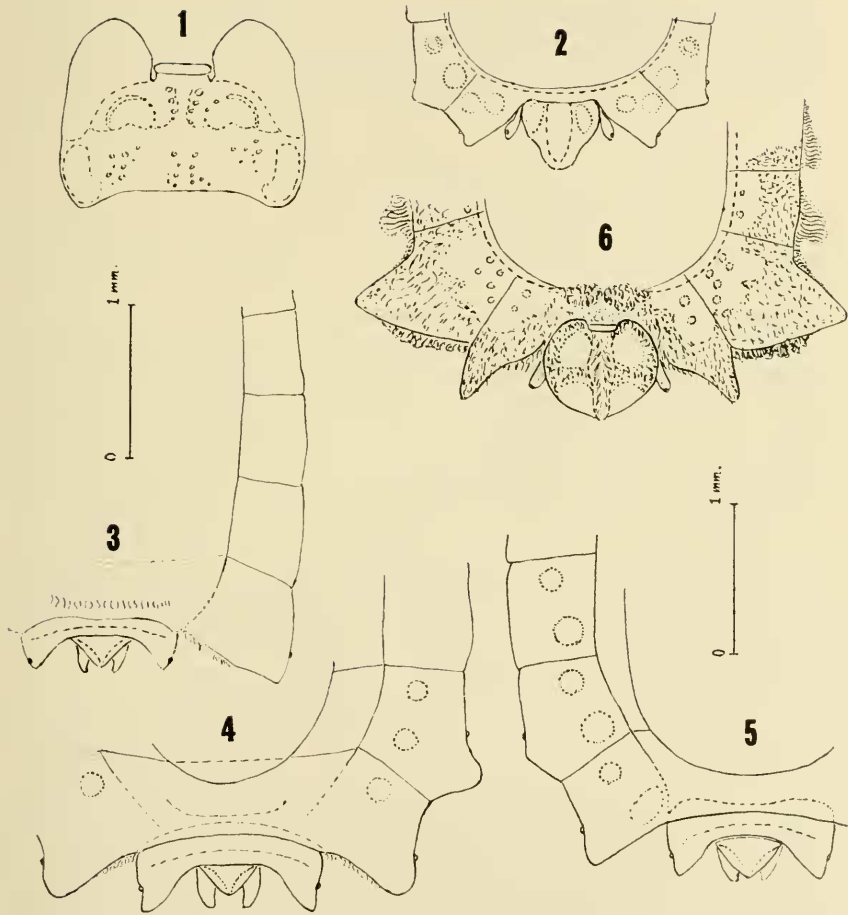
*Holotype*.—Male, Pachitea, Perú; deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

**Miorrhynchus** Champion, 1898

All species of the genus *Miorrhynchus* Champion may be separated into two groups: with only one spiracle lateral and visible from above (besides those of the genital lobes, which are also lateral), and with two spiracles lateral and visible from above. To the first group belong two, and to the second all other species.

## KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MIORRHYNCHUS CHAMPION

1. Abdomen with only one spiracle (VII) lateral and visible from above..... 2  
    Abdomen with two spiracles (VI and VII) lateral and visible from above..... 3
2. Shorter, distinctly widening backward, ratio between length of the abdomen (from the tip of the scutellum to tip of segment IX) and the width of it, in the females, less than 1.25:1..... **paraguayensis** Kormilev, 1952.  
    Longer, subparallel; ratio between length and width of abdomen, in the females, more than 1.35:1..... **proseni**, n. sp
3. PE-angles (postero-exterior) of connexivum VI produced laterally as rounded lobes; maximum width of abdomen is across the latter..... 4  
    PE-angles of connexivum VI not produced, at most slightly convex; maximum width of abdomen is across segment IV or V..... 5
4. Body longer and narrower; first antennal segment distinctly longer than head (26:23); in the females, ratio between length and width of abdomen



*Diphyllonotus explanatus*, n. sp. Fig. 1, ♂, pronotum; fig. 2, tip of abdomen. Fig. 3, *Miorrhynchus proseni*, n. sp., ♀, tip of abdomen. Fig. 4, *M. bolivianus*, n. sp., ♀, tip of abdomen. Fig. 5, *Miorrhynchus brasiliensis* n. sp., ♀, tip of abdomen. Fig. 6, *Artagerus martinezi*, n. sp., ♂, tip of abdomen.

- more than 1.22:1 ..... **longipes** Champion, 1898.  
 Body shorter and wider; first antennal segment subequal in length to head;  
 in the females, ratio between length and width of abdomen less than  
 1.15:1 ..... **bolivianus**, n. sp.
5. First antennal segment much longer than head ( $\text{♀}$  26:22,  $\text{♂}$  22:19).....  
 ..... **championi**, n. sp.  
 First antennal segment subequal to or shorter than head ..... 6
6. First antennal segment as long as third ..... **usingeri** Kormilev, 1952.  
 First antennal segment much shorter than third ..... 7
7. Smaller, less than 6 mm.; in the females, genital valves distinctly longer  
 than oviduct, therefore the tip of segment IX notched .....  
 ..... **plaumanni** Kormilev, 1956.
8. Larger, more than 6.5 mm.; in the females, genital valves as long as  
 oviduct, the tip segment IX tricuspidate ..... **brasiliensis**, n. sp.

**Miorrhynchus proseni**, n. sp.

Elongate, abdomen slightly convex laterally in the females, subparallel in the males.

Females.—*Head* slightly longer than wide through the eyes ( $\text{♀}$  20:18,  $\text{♂}$  18:16); anterior process blunt, reaches to the basal quarter of the first antennal segment; antenniferous tubercles dentiform, blunt, exteriorly slightly convex, subparallel; eyes feebly exerted; postocular border convex, but unarmed. Antennae very long, slender, longer than the head, pronotum and scutellum together (72.5:69); the proportions of the antennal segments (1 to 4) are:  $\text{♀}$  22½:12:27:11,  $\text{♂}$  20:11:23:— (the last segment lacking). Infraocular carinae lacking; vertex with a “V”-shaped setigerous granulation; lateral shelves slightly convex. Rostrum reaches to the hind border of the rostral groove; the latter closed posteriorly. *Pronotum* shorter than wide across the humeri ( $\text{♀}$  30:45,  $\text{♂}$  28:42); the fore lobe narrower than the hind lobe ( $\text{♀}$ —30:45,  $\text{♂}$ —28:42); collar prominent, anteriorly emarginate; lateral borders of the fore lobe rounded; disc with two (1 + 1) interior callos spots, and two (1 + 1) exterior curved ridges. Lateral borders of the hind lobe subparallel, convergent anteriorly; disc with dispersed setigerous granulation; hind border truncate. *Scutellum* shorter than wide at the base ( $\text{♀}$  19:27,  $\text{♂}$  17:23); lateral borders straight, rimmed; disc roughly transversely rugose, and with a thin median ridge. *Hemelytrae* almost reach the hind border of tergum VII; corium in both sexes slightly exceed the apical border of connexivum II (the first visible); membrane with anastomosed veins. *Abdomen* long and narrow ( $\text{♀}$  81:60,  $\text{♂}$  73:50), its maximal width is across segment IV; lateral borders from segment II to VI inclusively, in the females, evenly, feebly convex; in the males, parallel, converging anteriorly; lateral borders of connexivum VII feebly emarginate; PE-angles of the same produced backward as big triangular lobes, but don't reach the tips of the genital lobes (VIII); segment IX in the female emarginate; in the males (hypopygium) shorter than wide at the base (15:18). Spiracles II to V ventral, placed far from the lateral borders, those of VI also ventral, but placed near the border; those of VII and VIII lateral and visible from above. *Color* ferruginous; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, and femora sometimes darker, almost piceous; rostrum and tarsi yellow; membrane brown, covered with whitish incrustation.

*Total length*.—♀ 7.65, ♂ 7.00 mm.; width of the pronotum ♀ 2.25, ♂ 2.10 mm.; width of the abdomen ♀ 3.0, ♂ 2.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female, Chaparí de Chipiriri, Cochabamba, Bolivia—A.

Prosen collector, III-950; deposited in the collection of the author.

*Allotype*.—Male, Santarem, Brazil; deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

*Paratype*.—1 ♀, Pachitea, Perú; in the collection of the author.

The new species is allied to *M. paraguayensis* Kormilev, 1952, differing from it by the characters indicated in the key.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to the collector of the holotype, Mr. Alberto Prosen, entomologist in Buenos Aires.

#### *Miorrhynchus bolivianus*, n. sp.

Belongs to the species with two spiracles lateral and visible from above (VI & VII), and with PE-angles of connexivum VI produced as rounded lobes (the maximal width of the abdomen). It is closely allied to *M. longipes* Champion, 1898, but differs from it by: shorter and wider body; the first antennal segment subequal in length with the head; the ratio between the length and the width of the abdomen less than 1.15:1. *Color*: ferruginous or brown; tibiae with yellow rings in the upper half; the 3d antennal segment reddish brown with fuscous tip.

*Female*.—*Biometrical measures*: head 22:18; the proportions of the antennal segments (1 to 4) are: 22:10½:24:9; pronotum 27:45; the ratio between the fore and the hind lobe as 32:45; scutellum 18:25; abdomen 77:67. Other characters as in the preceding species. *Total length* 7.5 mm.; width of the pronotum 2.25 mm.; width of the abdomen 3.35 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female, Tacú-Polilla, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, A. Martinez collector, III-951; deposited in the collection of the author.

*Paratype*.—1 ♀, Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Martinez coll., XI-953; in the same collection.

#### *Miorrhynchus championi*, n. sp.

*Miorrhynchus longipes* Kormilev (nec Champion), 1952, Pan. Pac.

Ent. 23: 119, fig. 1.

Also belongs to the group with two spiracles lateral and visible from above (VI & VII), but the PE-angles of connexivum VI are not produced into rounded lobes, the maximal width of the abdomen being across segment IV. Allied to *M. usingeri* Kormilev, 1952, differing from it by: the first antennal segment is far longer than the 3d, and the hypopygium of the male is as long as wide at the base. *Color*: brown; the 3d antennal segment, a ring on the upper half of the tibiae, callous spots on the connexiva, rostrum, and tarsi, are yellow. *Biometrical measures*: head ♀ 19:17, ♂ 18:22; the proportions of the antennal segments (1 to 4) are: ♂ 22:10:23:9, ♀ 26:12½:28:10; pronotum ♂ 28:44, ♀ 33:50; the ratio between the width of the fore and hind lobes of the same being ♂ 29:44, ♀ 35:50; scutellum ♂ 17:23, ♀ 20:26; abdomen ♂ 77:55, ♀ 84:55.

*Total length* ♂ 7.25, ♀ 8.0 mm.; width of the pronotum ♂ 2.2, ♀ 2.5 mm.; width of the abdomen ♂ 2.75, ♀ 2.75 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male, Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, A. Martinez coll., II-951; deposited in the collection of the author.

*Allotype*.—Female, Mapiří, Bolivia; deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

*Paratype*.—1 ♀, Bolivia; deposited in the collection of the author.

**Miorrhynchus brasiliensis**, n. sp.

Also belongs to the species with two spiracles lateral and visible from above (VI & VII), and PE-angles of connexivum VI not produced into rounded lobes, but is more allied to *M. plaumanni* Kormilev, 1956. From the latter it differs by the bigger size, the tip of segment IX, in the female, is tricuspidate, the genital valves being as long as the oviduct. The joint between connexiva VI and VII is angularly emarginate (roundly in *M. plaumanni*); the first antennal segment is as long as the head wide through the eyes (distinctly shorter in *M. plaumanni*); the ratio between the length and the width of the abdomen is less than 1.16:1 (more than 1.26:1 in *M. plaumanni*). *Color*: ferrugineous; the 3d antennal segment pale brown; a ring on the upper half of tibiae, antero-lateral angles of the connexiva II to VII, and rostrum, are yellowish.

*Female*.—*Biometrical measures*: head 20:18, the proportions of the antennal segments (I to 4) are: 18:10:23:10; pronotum 27:43; the ratio between the width of the fore and hind lobes of the same being 32:43; scutellum 20:25; abdomen 73:62. *Total length* 7 mm.; width of the pronotum 2.15 mm.; width of the abdomen 3.1 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female, Rio Caraguatá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, F. Plau-mann collector, III-953; deposited in the collection of the author.

**Miorrhynchus paraguayensis** Kormilev, 1952

*Miorrhynchus paraguayensis* Kormilev, 1952, *Dusenica* 3:54, fig. 4.

Originally it was described only the female, now I am giving the description of the male.

*Male*.—Smaller than the female, with the sides of the abdomen less convex. Color is the same as in the female. *Biometrical measures*: head 18:16; the proportions of the antennal segments (I to 4) are: 16:8:20:7½; pronotum 23:39; the ratio between the width of the fore and hind lobes is 27:39; scutellum 15:20; abdomen 62½:46; the maximal width of the abdomen being across segment VI.

*Male*.—*Total length* 6.1 mm.; width of the pronotum 1.99 mm.; width of the abdomen 3.18 mm.

*Allotype*: male, Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil, F. Plau-mann collector, XII-955; deposited in the collection of the author.

**Artagerus** Stal, 1860

All species in the genus show a rather developed sexual dimorphism so that separate keys for the males and for the females are necessary. I could not examine *Artagerus montandoni* Bergroth, 1894, and the original description is not sufficient enough to permit the including of this species into the key, so it is omitted.



KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ARTAGERUS* STAL—MALES<sup>2</sup>

1. The first antennal segment is longer than the head (30:27), about three times as long as the 2d (30:11); PE-angles of the connexiva II to V slightly angularly produced, subequal in size between themselves; PE-angles of VI produced into big triangular lobes (the maximal width of the abdomen); abdomen truncate posteriorly, connexiva VII placed between connexiva VI ..... *setosus* Stal  
 The first antennal segment is always shorter than the head, at most subequal in length with it; connexiva VII placed behind, not between, connexiva VI ..... 2
2. Connexiva V produced into big, acute, subtriangular lobes (the maximal width of the abdomen), directed slightly backward; connexiva VI are produced into smaller lobes; connexiva VII in the shape of long, curved spurs ..... *histricus* Stal  
 Connexiva V produced into smaller lobes, and connexiva VI into bigger lobes (the maximal width of the abdomen) ..... 3
3. The disc of the hypopygium with a longitudinal carina, anteriorly produced into big horn; lobes of connexiva VII acute, almost spur-shaped ..... *hispidus* Champion  
 The disc of the hypopygium with a cross-shaped elevation, but without horn; lobes of connexiva VII are blunt and wider ..... *martinezi*, n. sp.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ARTAGERUS* STAL—FEMALES

1. The first antennal segment is much longer than the head; the lobes of connexiva VI are much longer than any other ..... *setosus* Stal  
 The first antennal segment is always shorter than the head; the PE-angles of connexiva VI are without long lobes ..... 2
2. The first antennal segment is slightly shorter, or almost as long as the head (22:25), about one time and a half as long as the 3d (22:16) ..... *crispatus* Stal  
 The first antennal segment is much shorter than the head (16:22 to 13:21) ..... 3
3. The antero-lateral angles of the pronotum produced sideways into relatively long lobes ..... *histricus* Stal  
 The antero-lateral angles of the pronotum produced forward, or rounded, never sideways ..... 4
4. The antero-lateral angles of the pronotum rounded, not produced; smaller species, less than 6.5 mm. .... *plaumanni*, n.sp.  
 The antero-lateral angles of the pronotum produced forward; bigger species, more than 7 mm. .... 5
5. Antennae short, only about one and a half time as long as the head (36:25) ..... *hispidus* Champion  
 Antennae longer, about twice as long as the head (50:25) ..... *martinezi*, n.sp.

<sup>2</sup> The males of *A. crispatus* Stal and *A. plaumanni* Kormilev are yet unknown.

*Artagerus martinezi*, n. sp.

The first two antennal segments, body, femora and tibiae, partially covered with long, curved hairs, accumulating the dirt, which disfigure the genuine shape of the same, and should be removed before identifying.

Male.—*Head* almost as long as wide through the eyes ( $\delta$ —25:26,  $\text{♀}$ —27:27); anterior process short, blunt, reaches to the basal third of the first antennal segment; antenniferous tubercles robust, dentiform, slightly divaricating, reach to the middle of the anterior process. Antennae long and slender, but the first segment appears much thicker because of the accumulated dirt; the proportions of the antennal segments 1 to 4) are:  $\delta$ —16:10:15:7,  $\text{♀}$ —18:9:15:17. Eyes big, pedunculate; postocular border rounded, unarmed; infraocular earinae lacking; vertex longitudinally elevated; lateral shelves slightly convex, naked. Anterior process, antenniferous tubercles, interior border of the eyes, postocular border, median elevation of the vertex, and the first antennal segment, covered with long, curved bristles, accumulating dirt. Rostral groove long, parallel, transversely rugose, posteriorly open; rostrum reaches to the hind border of the groove. *Pronotum* shorter than wide ( $\delta$ —26:51,  $\text{♀}$ —30:58), divided into two lobes, of which the fore lobe is much narrower than the hind lobe ( $\delta$ —33:51,  $\text{♀}$ —37:58); collar small, but distinct; anterior angles slightly produced forward, projecting beyond the fore border of the collar; lateral borders of the fore lobe, slightly rounded; disc with two (1 + 1) outer, higher, and two (1 + 1) inner, lower tubercles; medium line depressed. The antero-lateral borders and tubercles covered with long, curled hairs. Hind lobe much higher than the fore lobe, convex; on the fore border with four (2 + 2) small tubercles. Posterior border slightly, evenly convex. The lateral borders, humeri, small tubercles, and a fringe along the hind border, with long, curved bristles. *Scutellum* shorter than wide at the base ( $\delta$ —17:23,  $\text{♀}$ —25:30), elevated on the median line, and roughly, transversely rugose; medium ridge with short bristles; lateral borders rimmed; the tip emarginate. *Hemelytrae* reach to the fore border of tergum VII; the baso-lateral border of the corium reflexed, and covered with long bristles; hind border exteriorly rounded, interiorly emarginate. *Abdomen* shorter than wide across segment VI (58:65); from the base to segment V subparallel, anteriorly slightly convergent; exterior borders of connexiva II to IX with a fringe of short hairs, which makes them appear festooned; connexiva V with two (1 + 1) small, apically rounded, and slightly curved backward, lobes; connexiva VI with similar, but bigger lobes (the maximal width of the abdomen); connexiva VII with two (1 + 1) long, linguiform lobes, projected back, and upward. Tergum VII strongly raised in the middle for the reception of an ovate hypopygium, which is dorso-caudal in position; the disc of the latter with a cross-shaped elevation. Venter without either hairs, or incrustation. Sterna II to V elevated in the middle and along the hind borders; sternum VII very big, smooth. Spiracles II to VII ventral, those of the genital lobes (VIII) terminal, all placed on high tubercles.

Female.—*Abdomen* ovate, as long as wide across segment V (75:75); lateral borders even, but the fringe of the short hairs give them appearance of festoons. Venter with sparse, short hairs, particularly the subgenital plates. Genital lobes short, conic, with terminal spiracles; all other spiracles ventral. *Color* dark ferruginous to fuscus; membrane dark brown; rostrum and tarsi yellow.



*Total length*.—♂—6.2, ♀—7.85 mm.; width of the pronotum ♂—2.55, ♀—2.9 mm.; width of the abdomen ♂—3.25, ♀—3.75 mm.

*Holotype*: male, Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Martínez coll. IV-953; deposited in the collection of the author.

*Allotype*: female, Yungas del Palmar, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Martínez coll., IV-953; in the same collection.

*Paratypes*: 1 ♂, & 1 ♀, Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Prosen coll., IV-953; 1 ♀, Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Martínez coll., XI-953; 1 ♂, Perú; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀ (in copula), Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, A. Prosen coll., IV-953; all in the same collection; 2 ♂ & 3 ♀, Perú; deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, and Colegio Máximo, San Miguel, Buenos Aires.

*A. martinzi* n. sp. is allied to *A. hispidus* Champion, but differs from it principally by the relatively longer antennae; lobes of connexivum VII are wider, and the hypopygium is without long horn at the upper end of the cross-shaped median carina.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to the collector of the holotype, Mr. Antonio Martínez, entomologist in Buenos Aires.

#### *Artagerus plaumanni*, n. sp.

Female.—Closely allied to *Artagerus hispidus* Champion, 1898, but smaller, antennae relatively longer, one and a half time as long as the head (36:21), whereas in *A. hispidus* they are shorter (36:25). The antero-lateral angles of the pronotum rounded, project neither fore, nor sideways. The eurred hairs are relatively shorter. Looking perpendicularly on the disc of the genital plates, the genital lobes (VIII) are slightly shorter than the tip of the subgenital plates (IX), whereas in *A. hispidus* they are slightly longer.

*Biometrical measures*.—Head 21:23; the proportions of the antennal segments (1 to 4) are 13:7:10:6; pronotum 25:48; the ratio between the width of the fore and hind lobes is 33:48; scutellum 18:25; abdomen 61:60, the maximal width is across segment IV.

♀, Total length 6.4 mm.; width of the pronotum 2.4 mm.; width of the abdomen 3.0 mm.

*Holotype*: female, Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil, F. Plaumann coll., V-953; deposited in the collection of the author.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Mr. Fritz Plaumann, Nova Teutonia, S. Catharina Brazil, who collected so many rare Aradidae.

#### *Mapiri*, n. gen.<sup>3</sup>

Ovate, rather flat, without granulation (only the veins of the clavus are granulated), partially covered with eurred hairs.

*Head* almost rectangular, slightly longer than wide through the eyes; anterior process long, robust, parallel; jugae longer than the clypeus, contiguous; antenniferous tubercles strong, dentiform, divaricating; eyes small, semiglobose; postocular

<sup>3</sup>“Mapiri” is the name of a river in which valley was found this peculiar genus.

borders parallel; postocular tubercles small, remote from the eyes don't project beyond the outer border of the eyes. Antennae rather slender; the first antennal segment clavate, projecting beyond the tip of the anterior process, the 2d and 3d slender, the 4th elongately pyriform; the 3d the longest. Rostrum short, don't reach the hind border of the rostral groove, the latter is closed posteriorly. *Pronotum* subtrapezoidal, divided into two lobes by a transverse furrow; collar very small; anterior border subtruncate; lateral borders of the fore lobe rimmed, and slightly reflexed, forming two teeth; the fore disc with a "T"-shaped median depression, and laterally of it with four (2 + 2), rather obliterated, callosities. The hind disc is wider and higher than the fore disc; its lateral borders parallel, anteriorly convergent, and rimmed; the rim forming an acute angle with the rim of the fore lobe; posterior border truncate in the middle; posterior angles produced backward, rounded. *Scutellum* triangular, shorter than wide at the base; disc elevated and transversely rugose; median carina high and narrow. *Hemelytrae* project beyond the fore border of tergum VII; the basolateral border reflexed, and projecting beyond the outer border of the abdomen. Clavus distinctly separated from the corium; the latter indistinctly separated from the membrane; clavus with two rows of granulae. The apical angle of the corium acute; the apical border deeply emarginate. Membrane with ramificated, and somewhat obliterated veins. *Abdomen* ovate, flat, almost as long as wide, with the lateral borders convex and slightly elevated; the PE-angles of the connexiva slightly, obliquely truncate; the PE-angles of connexivum VII produced as short and wide triangles. In the female tergum VII posteriorly emarginate; segment VIII, and segment IX declivous; the genital lobes (VIII) short, conic, with the terminal spiracles. Spiracles II and IV ventral, placed far from the lateral border; those of V and VI sublateral, scarcely visible from above; those of VII lateral and well visible from above. Venter slightly convex in the middle; the hind borders of sterna II to VI slightly elevated; along the fore borders of sterna V to VII run fine, transverse carinae, similar to those in *Neuroctenus* Fieber. The genital and subgenital plates are relatively smaller than in the genera *Mezira* A.S. or *Neuroctenus* Fieber, therefore the hind border of sternum VII is only slightly emarginate in the middle for the reception of the genital plates. *Mesosternum* subtriangularly depressed in the middle. Scent gland openings big, conspicuous. *Legs* short, unarmed; femora fusiform, tibiae cylindrical.

*Genotype: Mapiri paradoxa* n. sp.

The new genus is not particularly allied to any known genus of Mezirini; the general appearance resembles somewhat *Pictinus* Stal, or *Aphleboderrhis* Stal, particularly by the presence of incrustated, curled hairs, but the carinated fore borders of sterna V to VII place it near the genera *Ctenoneurus* Bergroth and *Neuroctenus* Fieber, but it is not closely allied to them either.

*Mapiri paradoxa*, n. sp.

*Female*.—Color yellowish-brown or ochraceous; disc of the pronotum, scutellum, and membrane, are darker, testaceous; posterior half of the connexiva III to VII, and tibiae, pale yellow.

*Biometrical measures*.—Head 17:13½; anterior process reaches to the apical quarter of the first antennal segment; the proportions of the antennal segments

(1 to 4) are: 8:5:8:6; pronotum 14:28; scutellum 11:15; abdomen 45:42; genital lobes (VIII) reach to the middle of segment IX, the tip of the latter is notched, the genital valves being slightly, but perceptibly longer than the oviduct.

Total length 6.0 mm.; width of the pronotum 1.75 mm.; width of the abdomen 2.62 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female, Mapirí river, Bolivia; deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

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### HEMIPTERAN BITES HUMAN

(HEMIPTERA, REDUVIIDAE)

On October 1, 1958 while I was standing dictating a letter to my secretary, I placed my right arm on the top of a row of letter files and immediately I had the painful sensation as if a wasp had stung me. Instantly drawing my hand up with fingers clenched to see what had caused the discomfiture, I noticed a Reduviid nymph caught between my fingers. I hastily placed it in a vial so as to make certain of its identity because I was surprised that it would cause such a painful effect. Dr. R. I. Sailer, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, kindly furnished the specific identification as *Zelus ersanguis* (Stal). Dr. Sailer stated that he had found no evidence of a published record of any instance in which man has been bitten by *Zelus ersanguis*, but that there are records involving the related genus *Sinea*.

The wound was located one-half inch from the tip of my third finger on the surface between the middle and third finger. On October 23 there was still noticeable a small (2 mm.) raised blister-like area in the epidermis. Immediately after the "bite" the pain began and was as intense as any I had ever experienced from a large wasp or bumble bee. This pain lasted for around thirty minutes according to my watch. Within a minute the apical end of the third finger became swollen (a tight feeling), much more reddish in color than the normal fingers, and felt quite hot to the touch. More than normal perspiration was noticeable in the wound area. The swelling lasted for about four hours. In the days following, the epidermis seemed to become normal with no pruritus noticed.—

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